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VOL. V.

JUNE, 1877.

No. 6.

THE
BATES STUDENT.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published by the Class of '78.

EDITED BY FRANCIS O. MOWER AND J. WESLEY HUTCHINS.

BUSINESS MANAGER: FRANK H. BRIGGS.

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1877.

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NEW ENGLAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY
OF DOCTRINES.

IN revolting from the hyper-orthodoxy of the German churches and the cold intellectualism of the Rationalists, the school of Schleiermacher and Neander maintained that religion consisted in feeling, and that Christianity was a life. These are half truths. They emphasized the fact that dogma was but a means to an end, but in their depreciation of dogma they overlooked, that feeling rests on the intellect and that Christianity, as a life, must be based on a true conception of Christ. For it is evident that the Christianity based on the Christ of Renan will be different from that grounded and rooted in the Christ of the Gospels. And certain it is that the Christ who is "the Life" is also "the Truth," and that He who is "the Truth" said, "My words shall not pass away."

The mind must systematize and the history of doctrine is the history of man's attempt to apprehend, classify and state the truth of Christ.

What has New England contributed to this history? The churches of New England have shown the influence of church polity on the development of Christian doctrine. These churches, with a Congregational polity recognizing the independence of the local church and the responsibility of the pastor to the church alone, have favored the largest freedom in discussion and tolerated variety of opinions consistent with faith in Christ. Churches whose system of government is not Congregational, elaborated creeds which in many cases became a bar to free investigation. Within fifty years after Luther's revolt from Rome, the Lutheran Church incrustated itself with the Augsburg Confession and Smalkald Articles. The Presbyterian Church regards the Westminster Confession of Faith with a reverence akin to that of the Romanist for the Decrees of the Council of Trent. No such creeds

hamper the inquiring Theologian in Congregational churches. The Bible is the creed of churches with Congregational polity.

The New England churches have also illustrated the bearing of civil government on the development of religious thought. Nowhere else has such prominence been given to the individual as in New England. It is characteristic of the Pilgrim spirit and the kindred spirit of the Cromwellian Revolution. In New England the popular form of government made each individual important in the sight of the law and of himself. The democratic principle gave each man a share in making and executing the laws of the land. This called forth investigation into the nature and limits of government, the duties and rights of the governed. Inevitably this affected the character of Theological thought. Hence the contributions of New England to dogmatic Theology have not been in the domain of Christology but in the department of Anthropology. The nature of man, his relation to the laws and government of God—these were the favorite themes of the American Theologians, and these themes were the outgrowth of an increased attention to the science of government and a better appreciation of man's rights and duties.

The New England churches have also contributed to the establishment of the true principle in the

investigation of theological truth. They early recognized the fact that dogmatic Theology was an improvable science. They practically drew the distinction between Biblical Theology and dogmatics. To them revealed truth was final, but on the other hand our apprehension and statement of revealed truth they considered variable and improvable. Long before this distinction was fully accepted in Germany did Edwards and his successors make it the basis of their investigations. They were never startled by improvements in Theology; for the younger Edwards, in an essay on the improvements in Theology made by his father, declares "that there is abundance of room for discovery and improvement in every science, especially in Theology." And Dr. Samuel Hopkins, replying to the charge that his doctrines were new, wrote that he had rather write *new* divinity than old, and then adds, "I should think it hardly worth while to write at all if I had nothing new to add."

This conception of the improability of theological science is the broad line that separates the New England from the Scottish and Princeton Theology. In Jonathan Edwards's statement that "true virtue consists most essentially in benevolence to being in general," we find the germ of the New England Theology. This definition was taken up by his successors, and it

led them to an examination of the church doctrines of Sin and Regeneration. The doctrines of Original Sin and Passive Regeneration engaged the thoughts of the ministry until Dr. Emmons put forth the true idea that "all sin consists in sinning." The dogma of Original Sin was modified and all sin was made to consist in the voluntary violation of the known law of God. The doctrine of Regeneration was taken out of the domain of mysticism, and was stated to consist in the change of the supreme choice, and a sharp line was drawn between Regeneration and its consequents. New England Theology has also left its impress on the Catholic doctrine of the Atonement. Retaining the principle of vicariousness the New England writers took their own view of the necessity, nature, and extent of the Atonement. The necessity of the Atonement they perceived to consist in the governmental relations of God to the universe. The commonly accepted division of the work of Christ into his active and passive obedience was brushed away. These thinkers showed that the so-called active obedience of Christ was a *sine quâ non* to his redemptive work on the cross. They made the Atonement to consist preëminently in the sufferings and death of Christ. The principle of substitution retained was carried to its legitimate extent. For if we grant a substitution for the offender, why not a

substitution for the penalty? These sturdy thinkers also taught that the Atonement was sufficient for the whole world, and efficient in all who have faith in Christ. Besides New England has added some material to the illustration of the connection between dogmatic and practical Theology. In the apostolic age doctrine and practice were one.

It was a favorite thought of Archbishop Whateley that revealed truth was practical, that revelation had no place for speculative truth as such. It is the glory of the American Theology that the improvements just mentioned were made by the Bishops of Congregational churches. They were suggested and wrought out by men like Edwards, Bellamy, Emmons, while they were laboring as pastors amid the humble yeomanry of New England. For none of these improvements in theologic statement were made for scholars, or elaborated in the professor's study, or first delivered before a body of scientific Theologians. No. They were the subject matter of a pastor's ordinary sermons to his ordinary congregation. These pastors believed all Scripture to be profitable for instruction in righteousness. They knew of no esoteric or exoteric doctrines. This "Berkshire divinity," as it was first called, sought to bring "the whole counsel of God" to the minds of all men. Edwards and his school had it for their aim to make a Theology that

could be preached. A preachable Theology must be clear. Mr. Cook wants clear definitions, clear statements. That is just what these men wanted. And New England Theology, whatever else it may be, is as clear as the bracing air of its native Berkshire hills. These men sought to adapt their Theology to their congregations, and so when they found that Old Calvinism was not preachable they modified it until it was.

You cannot preach the old dogma of Original Sin that we sinned in Adam. You cannot preach the dogma of inability and passivity in regeneration. You cannot preach a limited Atonement. In the time of revival or any other time such doctrines do not work well. Some of these improvements in theologic statement were started in a revival, and they have begotten revivals. Their influence on revivals in Calvin-

istic churches has been marked. Under the leadership of Andrew Fuller and Robert Hall they renovated the Baptist churches of England. Here they raised up Nettleton, Lyman Beecher, Kirk, Finney, and so far as the Presbyterian church has been influenced by revivals it has been so through the new school branch of that body, the legitimate child of New England Theology.

With this evidence of the intimate connection between dogmatic and practical Theology, with the established principle that Theology is improvable—with the cheering fact that pastors were the leaders in the progress of theological thought, hope remains for the theological student of to-day. He, too, may study and ponder, and perhaps restate, for the advancement of our faith, some of the doctrines of the Word of God.

"AMORE AC STUDIO."

YOU must have read, perhaps you may,
 This legend grand,
 Flung out on each Commencement Day
 O'er Student band;
 And you have wondered as you read
 Why this should fly?
 Or why these words should thus be wed
 To float on high?
 Or knowing not their full intent
 You did not seek
 To learn, but all your waiting spent
 Enlarging "cheek."

When Bates "evolved,"—The College Bates
And not the man,—
Old Lachesis among the Fates
To spin began;
"Prex" for a motto sent to one,
A hero bold,
Whose crown in Freedom's cause he won,
A crown of gold,
And like his life the message ran
"With ardent zeal
For Study" lead the Student's van,
And make your weal.

Sumner is dead. And Slavery sleeps
To wake no more.
Sweet Wisdom climbs her towering steeps,
Points on before,
Where war-clouds roll in glory grand
Above the fight,
For battle rages through the land
'Twixt wrong and right.
"With ardent zeal" push on and win,
Ye toilers all;
The vanguard shall but enter in
At bugle call.

As Bates goes out each year to try
The unseen thing,
The hidden meaning of the sky,
Pure metal's ring,
And all that weaves into the web
Of life below,
The ocean's flood and neap and ebb
For mortal's woe;
"With ardent zeal for Study" live,
Still deeper hie,
Your life to others freely give,
Truth cannot die.

As Bates goes in each year to wait
Revolving wheel

The Aim of the True College.

That turns four years within the gate
 For each one's weal,
 Then outward swings and setting free
 Its charge retakes,
 The burden of its work to see
 What this one makes.
 "With ardent zeal for Study" stay
 Within her walls
 Till on some future gala day
 Commencement calls.

True knowledge knows no end, but grows
 To greater height,
 Expanding like the sweetest rose
 Before the light.
 But like the rose its thorns are known,
 And keeps secure
 Until the beauteous one is grown,
 And can endure.
 "With ardent zeal for Study" swing
 The victor's rod,
 Truth will the faithful Student bring
 Home to his God.

THE AIM OF THE TRUE COLLEGE.

Extracts from the Oration delivered before the Alumni, June 28th.

THE aim of the true college is, as we believe, directly the harmonious development of all the powers of a young man without regard to his future calling; and remotely the building up of an aristocracy of culture, the benefits of which, in a republic like ours, are incalculable. We would not take issue as a humanist against the scientist. We believe in both the science of language and material science, but that the former should have the first place; for logical and exact thought, in any line of study whatsoever, presupposes the necessity of a scientific and exact medium for its setting. We believe the defense of this position is certain. The foundation on which we have planted

our standard has withstood the onset of ages, and as long as mind rules, the works cannot crumble. Knowledge could not crystallize, take shape and permanency without language for its mould.

The necessity presents itself, then, in the progress of thought, not only that the English language (or any other chosen medium of communication) should be maintained at its present stage of perfection, but also that its power of exact expression should be increased. How shall this be done? All admit, both radicals and conservatives, by a severe and analytical study of the language in question, in connection with foreign ones.

The question then arises, What languages shall we use as standards of comparison? All must unhesitatingly answer, the languages which, having withstood the test of time and universal criticism, stand forth to-day unchallenged, the masterpieces in symmetry and completeness, viz.: Latin and Greek.

In this connection we wish to speak of the obvious necessity, on the part of every new people, for the encouragement of the love of refinement and the cultivation of the taste; and to call attention to the great neglect on the part of our nation of the æsthetic element in general, of which, certainly, the study of Grecian art and civilization cannot but be a powerful corrective.

Can the architect of to-day af-

ford to neglect the study of the Parthenon, with its classical pillars and inimitable æsthetic ornamentations? Can the sculptor afford to neglect the critical study of those exquisite masterpieces of Grecian art? Let President Porter answer: "Classical art with its outlines as sharply cut as the faces of a crystal, and yet as graceful as the undulations of the moving waters, has not ceased to be the model of beauty and grace to modern art, because the products of the last have been animated by the living spirit of Christian love, or warmed and elevated by the spiritual graces of Christian faith and hope."

Can the historian afford to neglect the study of those old liberty-loving and law-giving nations? Can the metaphysician afford to neglect the masterly analyses of Aristotle? There can be but one answer. Can the linguist, then, afford to neglect the thought of a people, the embodiment of taste and perfection, made visible in one of the most perfect languages the world has ever seen? Let Henry Sidgwick, one of the leaders in classical reformatory measures now rife in Great Britain, give answer. He says: "I am willing to admit that those who have a genuine preference for the classics are persons of the purest, severest, and most elevated literary tastes, and I cannot conceive that these relics will ever cease to be reverently studied by those who aspire to become artists in language."

The tendency of the times, I might better have said, perhaps, the necessity of the times, has led to the multiplication of technical schools, and been the means, no doubt, of drawing off some students from the college. But the remedial plan proposed by some of substituting directly the curriculum of the scientific school for that of the college, or, what is virtually the same thing, of introducing electives freely, even in the Freshman year, although for a time corrective as to numbers, would in the end be disastrous to true learning and true progress. With the practical and utilitarian departure of some, with the so-called New Education as in any way connected with the functions of the true college, we are antagonistic, and have no sympathy. We glory in scientific achievement, in the progress of our country and the age; and, that we may have that in which to glory, that the scientific zeal itself may not wane and all be lost, that the New Education, depending as it does, and must, for its supply of original investigators and most vigorous supporters, upon the Old, may not cease to be the powerful factor which it has become in the onward rush of human progress, we would relegate the former to its proper place of development, the scientific and polytechnic school, and reserve to the college its true function,—the laying the foundation of a truly liberal education. College

and culture should be synonymous. The study of a subject should be for the disciplinary and educating value which it affords, and not for practical effect. President Eliot says: "The fact is that the whole tone and spirit of a good college ought to be different in kind from that of a good polytechnic or scientific school. In college, the desire for the broadest culture, for the best formation and information of the mind, the enthusiastic study of subjects for the love of them without any ulterior objects, the love of learning and research for their own sake, should be the dominant ideas. Just so far as the spirit proper to a polytechnic school pervades a college, just so far the college falls below its true idea. The practical spirit and the literary or scholastic spirit are both good, but they are incompatible. If commingled they are both spoiled."

Another element subversive of the design of the true college is that of irreligion. We believe that so few comparatively take a college education, that it is unjust to tax the State at large for the advantage of that few. We believe the high school should be the limit. New England, too, is good proof that the higher education is safe entrusted to benevolent private enterprise, individual and denominational. (We wish here to remark that denominational and sectarian are not synonymous terms.) But waiving for the

time the unsettled question as to what grade, in justice to all, free instruction should be maintained by the State, believing, as we do, that "the culture and improvement of the heart is the ultimate end of all acquisition," and that proper religious influence and culture in the true sense in none other than a Christian institution, it will be at once understood that we can take no neutral ground on this question; and that, in our judgment, there are other and the highest motives which impel us to cleave to the denominational rather than the State college. In our country State and Church are distinct, and ever should remain thus. This fact compels silence, in a State institution, on religious themes; and where a positive stand is not taken for God and Christian truth, irreligion will creep in.

We come now to speak of the remote object, the natural sequence of the direct, which it is the aim of the true college to accomplish, viz.: the building up of an aristocracy of culture. Not an aristocracy of wealth, which maintains itself by the crushing down of others, but an aristocracy of the noble of the earth, which tries to bring the world up to its level; which worships not gold, but the hand that fashions it; whose object is growth, intellectual, spiritual, eternal.

Does it do this? Does the college produce this cultured class? Largely, undoubtedly; for it is patent

to all that in the bosom of our colleges we must look for our profoundest scholars. Statistics show that, although only about one in three hundred obtains a college education, fully one-half of the men high in office and influence are graduates. This is a wonderful record, and our American colleges must, indeed, be looked upon as institutions without a parallel in educational progress, when we reflect upon the truth that "the sound instruction of the people is an effect of the high culture of certain classes." To become convinced of the self-evident character of this assertion, we have only to examine the subject, influence, in the light of observation. Such an observation proves that the educational growth of a community proceeds from the top downward.

But it may be said that those men who mould the opinions of the world are not necessarily college graduates. Very true: and we say, all honor to the educated man, no matter from what source he derives his education. Thousands of self-made men, so-called, in high positions can readily be cited as evidence against the necessity of a college training as a passport to success. They may be proofs that a college training is not an absolute requisite to success, but if the men's lives be closely examined, the fact will appear that they all had a disciplinary preparation of some kind, and that these

seeming anomalies are not exceptions to the eternal principle in the nature of things, that strength, physical or mental, comes through exercise; and that, if the training be self-directed and self-imposed, and hence imperfect, in youth, or neglected until manhood arrives, time is lost which can never be recalled, and the man cannot necessarily reach the same height that he might have attained, had the imperfectly applied or lost hours of his youth been properly improved. The theory that real success is a chance attainment, or that it can ever be reached without effort and preparatory drill, common sense and the experience of the world disprove. A certain kind of success, the acquisition of money, perhaps, or official position, but without the capacity to fill it, does come, sometimes, through fortune, as we call it; but true greatness, never.

The question not unnaturally arises, Where can the most judicious preparation for life work be best secured? Again we repeat that, if inquiry be made of fully one-half of the men high in office and influence, where the early and vigorous training, manifest in their marked success, was secured, they will cite you with pride and gratitude to the colleges scattered all over the Eastern States, the majority of which are, and we believe will continue to be, colleges in the true sense. Thorough, general discipline is their object. They

have the very best facilities in cabinets, libraries, etc., and a corps of instructors.

Real success is in direct ratio to the well-trained mind; the more positive and thorough the training, the greater, in the true sense, the success; and generally speaking, the most satisfactory and complete discipline can be secured at the majority of our Eastern colleges.

Real scholarship is as yet too little valued in this country. The greater the number who study subjects for the pure love of study and intellectual growth, the better the world. There are all too few such persons in any land, and especially in our own, where statesmanship is forgotten in the scramble for office, where the passport to high places is too often riches rather than scholarship, and where the question "Does it pay?" is too frequently the first to be entertained.

Success in law, and in all professions, in the largest sense, does not consist in the greatest amount of money accumulated, but in the breadth and wealth of learning brought to the profession. We need mechanics, lawyers, doctors: but educated, skilled mechanics; doctors, not quacks; lawyers, not pettifoggers.

Who are to blame for this lack of tone and liberal culture in so many instances, in our professions and schools, among our mechanics and tradesmen? Largely the college

graduates themselves. Who can rectify it? The Alumni. How? To some extent, of course, by the varied and powerful influence which they must exert in behalf of liberal culture in the high social and official positions which so many of them fill; but surely, rapidly, absolutely by creating a supply to meet the demand, by seeing to it that their sons and their daughters, and the promising youth about them, upon whom they have an influence, receive a college education.

Observation proves that the ranks

of the educated class receives more real recruits, so to speak, from the college than from all other sources combined; and that in any and every walk of life, other things being equal, the college graduate excels.

It is our privilege, let us make it our duty, to start more youths on so very propitious a journey. Promising young people are all about. Let us encourage them; let us urge them, repeatedly, to embrace the highest attainable course of study offered by the institutions of the American people.

The following very excellent advice of President Porter, of Yale, to his students and young men in general, we clip from an exchange:

"Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely on your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star self-reliance. Inscribe on your banner, 'Luck is a fool, Pluck is a hero.' Don't take too much advice—keep at the helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own po-

sition. Put potatoes in a cart, go over a road, and the small ones go to the bottom. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money and do good with it. Love God and your fellow men. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey its laws."

EDITORS' PORTFOLIO.

COMMENCEMENT.

ANOTHER cycle of College work is complete. Again the doors are thrown open, and another class steps forth from the halls of their *Alma Mater* to enter upon their life work. Again the Alumni stretch forth the hand of welcome to receive a company ready and eager to share their burdens and their joys, wishing that each and all may ever be faithful to their fellow-men, their *Alma Mater*, and to God. Commencement Week, so full of pleasure yet mingled with sorrow, has passed, and each class has taken one step forward. The remembrance of many pleasant occasions has been refreshed and many bright prospects for the future cherished, and as we must now bid the class of '77 farewell, we wish them a most heartfelt God-speed.

We can but feel proud of the entire ceremonies of Commencement Week; and the graduating class can well congratulate themselves on its financial success. Throughout, the weather has been exceedingly favorable, and good humor everywhere prevailed. Although we could wish our College in a still more prosperous condition, yet if we continue to show that our motives are straightforward, true friends we shall not lack. The increased interest manifested during this week seems to

indicate that the worthiness of our College is being more appreciated, and gaining its friends.

The exercises of the week opened with the Baccalaureate Sermon, delivered by President Cheney, at the Main Street Free Baptist Church, on Sunday afternoon, June 24th, at 2.30 o'clock. The house was crowded by an audience eager to listen to the very able production. The programme was as follows:

1. Reading Scriptures by Prof. Howe.
2. Hymn—Sung by the Congregation.
O for a shout of sacred joy
To God, the sovereign King—
3. Prayer by Prof. Fullonton.
4. Hymn—Sung by the Congregation.
In the cross of Christ I glory,
Towering o'er the wrecks of time—
5. Sermon by the President.
6. Class Ode—Sung by the Class.

BY JENNIE R. NORTH.

Lord Almighty, now look down
From thine everlasting throne:
Suppliants at thy feet we bow;
Grant our prayer; oh, hear us now.

Triune God, our hearts we raise
Up to thee on lips of praise.
Thou who wast ere time begun,
Make us purer, like thy Son.

Make our lives more noble, true;
Give us of thy strength anew;
Guide us till life's journey's o'er;
Save and keep us evermore.

Bless to us the years now sped,
Throughout which thy hand hath led.
Of our band one waits above,
Knows the fulness of thy love.

In thy love alone we rest,
By thy grace alone are blest.
Father, Holy Spirit, Son,
Save us all when life is done.

7. Benediction by Prof. Hayes.

The President's sermon, of which we can give but a brief extract, was based upon Isa. liii. 2: "For he shall grow up before him a tender plant," etc., and Rev. i. 13-16: "And in the midst of the seven candlesticks one like unto the Son of Man," etc.

These passages of Scripture are simply two descriptions of Christ. The one as seen by one class of men—"the unbeliever's Christ;" the other as seen by another class—"the Christ of the believer;" in the one view he is humiliated, in the other glorified.

The vulgar unbeliever denies Christ's divinity; the refined school regard him merely as the "best historic ideal of human greatness," "the proudest achievement of the human race," one who "taught the absolute religion—love to God and man." They believe, as one of their number expressed it,—“God has greater men in store, I doubt not.” To the eyes of those who are so depraved, Christ, who is so ready and able to save them, has no comeliness or beauty which they desire.

But to the believer he is the mighty God, as well as the Prince of Peace; and what he declared nearly two thousand years ago—"I and my Father are one"—he is to-day and will eternally be. The believer's Christ is the friend of sinners. To the believer he is precious—precious in his birth, his life, and his death,—precious in his resurrection, his ascension, and as judge of the quick and dead, the sustainer of all who

trust him in every trial. His dealing is right; and when in glory he comes to earth, admired by all those who believe in his coming, then shall we see him in all his beauty.

Young ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class: This theme is old and yet it is always new. I had chosen another subject to discuss in this pulpit, but under circumstances so well known to you I have no heart for any theme except the one I have chosen. I did not expect to take part in these Commencement Exercises. But I am here again, where I have stood so many times, on ground so sacred that standing on it I feel I should put off the very shoes from my feet, still trying to help in a work in which I have had the honor to engage for twenty-three years; a work more especially to give the sons and daughters of parents of small means the advantages of a liberal education,—to improve society, and make the church and the world better. And it seems to me a more than human power, the power of Christ, that has advised and directed me, has been my comfort and consolation in many recent hours of sorrow.

Such is my Christ, my young friends, and such a Christ I bring to you at this parting hour, the Christ of your fathers and mothers, the Christ of your loved ones on the other shore. Make this Christ your Christ by a strong and high faith, by a pure and unselfish life.

I thank you for your loyalty to

the College. We part now, but part only to meet again—we hope, again in this life, but be this as it may, we part, we trust, to meet again in another and better life, meet in the presence of Him who has made that life immortal like his own.

On Sunday evening, Rev. J. L. Phillips, who has been an active missionary in India for more than fifteen years, delivered the annual address before the Theological School. Mr. Phillips chose his text from Prov. xi. 28: "He that watereth shall be watered also himself." The subject of the discourse was "The Foreign Missionary enterprise a manifold blessing to the home churches."

The close attention of the large audience, showed how ably and interestingly was presented the fundamental gospel idea, the reflective influence of sacrifice. This law, although taught in all literature and ages, is often denied in the case of foreign missions.

The speaker maintained that missionary enterprise is one of the foundation stones of the church; that foreign mission enterprise blesses the church by stimulating gratitude for the Gospel; that our estimate of the Christian religion is greatly ennobled by demonstrating its fitness to every condition; that the recital of the conditions and claims of the heathen most effectively stir up churches to active work; that home churches are blessed by the conse-

cration necessary in carrying on missions; that Christians are educated to devote their money and services to God's work; that the churches' most ardent workers have been trained in the mission field; that mission work is, as it were, the chain that binds all Christians into harmonious union in doing the Master's work.

Mr. Phillips concluded his sermon by making an earnest appeal to the school which he addressed to interest themselves in this noble work.

On Monday evening the orations by members of the Junior class were delivered in Main Street Free Baptist church before a large and attentive audience. Ballard's Orchestra furnished some of its very best music. Prayer was offered by Rev. C. S. Perkins, of Portland. President Cheney presided. We give the programme below:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| | MUSIC. |
| | PRAYER. |
| | MUSIC. |
| 1. Power of Circumstances. | Francis Oliver Mower. |
| 2. The Land and Its Story. | Clarence Elwood Brockway. |
| 3. Earnestness as a Condition of Success. | Ezra Bonney Vining. |
| | MUSIC. |
| 4. Duty of the Critic. | Ernest Varian Scribner. |
| 5. The Ministry of Nature. | Henry Albert Rundlett. |
| 6. Joan of Arc. | John Wesley Hutchins. |
| | MUSIC. |
| 7. Public Opinion as a Standard of Right. | Frank David George. |
| 8. Self-Denial as an Element of Greatness. | Frank Hewitt Bartlett. |
| 9. Uniformity of Natural Law. | Charles Edwin Hussey. |
| | MUSIC. |
| | BENEDICTION. |

Mower admitted the force of circumstances in fashioning one's course,

but still maintained that a life so influenced need not be less successful in the truest sense. "Though leading humble lives we may fit others for careers which are forbidden to ourselves."

Brockway treated "The Land and Its Story" in a peculiarly interesting manner. He showed a good knowledge and appreciation of the beliefs which lead the people of every land to view their early history or traditions with a feeling akin to reverence.

Vining spoke of the necessity of "Earnestness as a Condition of Success," and showed by numerous illustrations that earnestness has been the leading characteristic of all those men whose names adorn the Temple of Fame.

"The Duty of the Critic" was the subject of Scribner's address, which he treated in a manner quite original. He said that it was the critic's duty to bring to view and polish the choicest gems of literature, as the diamond cutter does the water crystal.

Rundlett discoursed upon "The Ministry of Nature," and the refining and elevating influence she may exert upon our lives. "The highest and purest pleasures are to be secured by holding communion with Nature."

Hutchins vividly portrayed the remarkable life and exploits of Joan of Arc in the execution of her divine appointment. He held the closest attention of the audience throughout.

The question of "Public Opinion as a Standard of Right" was ably discussed by George. He said that public opinion was too frequently fickle and changeable, and maintained that a broader and deeper culture was needed before it could be accepted as a standard of right.

Bartlett delivered a very fine production upon "Self-Denial as an Element of Greatness," one of the best on the programme. He showed by illustrations that those who have attained the highest positions in art and literature have ever practiced self-denial.

Hussey discoursed at length upon the "Uniformity of Natural Law," showing that it takes no cognizance of the affairs of men. What are often termed special providences, are simply the workings of natural laws.

The parts were all exceptionally good and well delivered, reflecting much credit upon the class and College. The class voted not to receive the prize which has customarily been awarded.

The meeting of the Trustees of the College was held on Tuesday forenoon, at the College Chapel, at which time the President submitted his fourteenth annual report. We would like to report a better financial condition of the College, but even at present we have no reason to be discouraged. We make extract from the President's report:

"Mr. Bates has made three subscriptions to the College. The

first subscription was in the sum of \$25,000; the second in that of \$75,000. These two subscriptions have been funded; and it is largely by the incomes from them that the College is enabled to carry on its work. The third is in the sum of \$100,000, made February 21, 1873, and to be paid whenever, within five years from its date, we raise an equal sum. It was supposed at our last Commencement that the conditions of this third subscription had been met; and on the strength of the supposition, announcement was made to the public accordingly."

We gather further from the report, that the income from the invested funds of the College have not been sufficient to meet the annual expenditures for several years past, and that the floating debt of the College is some \$70,000. It will require at least \$5,000 over and above the income of the College to meet its expenses for the next year. The President recommends that one-half of this sum be provided for by a reduction of salaries, the other half by a direct appeal to the friends of the College. The College is now paying six per cent. on its liabilities, but the President thinks that the debt can be funded at five per cent. The President continues: "The Institution, aside from its financial embarrassment, is in a very prosperous condition. By the last Catalogue the whole number of students in the three departments is 192—that is,

114 in the College, 24 in the Theological School, and 54 in the Latin School. We have had ten Commencements, at which 136 students have graduated from the College. Of this number five have died. Eighteen are to graduate to-morrow, at our eleventh Commencement, so that our Alumni on that day will number 149, four of whom are ladies. The Necrology of the College from the beginning is as follows: Charles Otis Freeman, Eben Eugene Wade, Abel Freeman Goodenow, Arthur Given Moulton, and Charles Henry Pearson."

The Trustees re-assembled on Wednesday morning, on which occasion President Cheney pledged \$10,000 to aid in making up the amount necessary to secure the last \$100,000 of Mr. Bates. It is believed that this can be done at an early day, and that the income from the endowment fund will thus be made to cover all expenditures. The Alumni have also subscribed \$10,000 to the College fund.

The degree of A.B. was conferred on the members of the graduating class, and on L. H. Hutchinson of Lewiston, of the class of '71. The degree of A.M. in course was conferred on L. H. Hutchinson, M. A. Way, Augustus Simmons, F. P. Moulton, and F. T. Crommett. No honorary degrees were conferred.

The order for Commencement Week hereafter was fixed as follows: Monday evening, Junior Exhibition; Tuesday, A.M., Theological Anniver-

sary; Tuesday, P.M., Alumni Meeting; Tuesday evening, Class Exercises; Wednesday, Meeting of Trustees; Wednesday evening, Concert; Thursday, Commencement; Thursday evening, Address before the Literary Societies.

The following Standing Committees were appointed: Ex. Com.—The President, N. Dingley, Jr., A. M. Jones, C. H. Latham, J. W. Perkins, L. G. Jordan, Samuel Farnham. Finance and Oversight — E. W. Page, G. W. Howe, Josiah Chase. Auditors—J. W. Perkins and G. W. Bean.

Hon. P. C. Cheney was chosen a member of the Board of Fellows, in place of Horace R. Cheney, deceased; C. H. Latham, Esq., in place of Wm. B. Wood, Esq., resigned; Rev. A. L. Houghton, in place of Rev. A. H. Heath, resigned; and Geo. F. Mosher, in place of Rev. I. D. Stewart, resigned. I. Goddard, Jr., Geo. B. Files, and J. S. Brown were appointed to fill vacancies in Board of Overseers.

The anniversary exercises of the Bates Theological School occurred at Main Street Free Baptist Church, on Tuesday, at 2.30 P.M. The graduating class numbered seven, the largest ever graduated. Ballard's Orchestra furnished excellent music for the occasion. Rev. C. F. Penney of Augusta offered prayer. President Cheney presided. Below is the programme:

MUSIC.
PRAYER.
MUSIC.

1. The Harmony of Culture and Religion.
Thomas Spooner, Jr., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
2. Subjective and Objective Influence of Christian Truth.
Andrew Jackson Eastman, Lowell, Mass.
3. The Preacher as an Artist.
Chas. Densmore Dudley, Agency City, Ia.
- MUSIC.
4. The Authority of the Early Church Fathers Compared with that of Modern Christian Scholars.
Horace Jerome White, Providence, R. I.
5. Contributions of New England to the History of Christian Doctrine.
Frederic Ernest Emrich, Lewiston.
- MUSIC.
6. The Essential Truth in Theories of the Atonement.
Barton George Blaisdell, Laconia, N. H.
7. Truth Indestructible and Perpetuating.
Hagop Harootun Aterian, Rodosto, Turkey.
- MUSIC.

BENEDICTION.

The exercises were all of a high literary character, and were listened to by a large and appreciative audience. The subjects were clearly and logically discussed, and the Institution may feel a just pride that she is able to send forth such worthy representatives. We would like to give a brief outline of the parts individually, but space will not permit. Six of the class have already accepted calls from as many churches and will enter upon their labors immediately.

Tuesday evening was the occasion of the most brilliant concert ever given in City Hall. An audience of 1,800, composed of the *elite* of Lewiston and Auburn, together with many from the surrounding towns, showed their appreciation of this rare musical treat, by frequent and marked enthusiasm. The ladies seemed to vie with each other

in the elegance of their toilettes, and altogether the view of such a sea of faces and so many fluttering fans was a sight truly beautiful. Below we give the programme:

1. Overture—Mignon.....A. Thomas
PHILHARMONIC CLUB.
2. Fantasia for HarpParish Alvers
A. FREYGANG.
3. Aria—from Lucia.....Donizetti
MISS LILLIAN B. NORTON.
4. Bass Aria—from Son and Stranger.....Mendelssohn
M. W. WHITNEY.
5. "O, don fatale"—from Don Carlo.....Verdi
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
6. Concerto for Violin, { a. Andante } Mendelssohn
Op. 64.....{ b. Allegro }
B. LISTEMANN.
7. Romanza—"Amo la voce tua".....Mattei
W. H. FESSENDEN.
8. "O had I Jubal's lyre"—from JoshuaHandel
MISS NORTON.
9. Song—The Trooper.....Plumpton
M. W. WHITNEY.
10. Duet—"Mira la bianca luna".....Rossini
MISS CARY, MR. FESSENDEN.
11. Theme and Variations from Quartette in D minor.
Schubert
B. AND F. LISTEMANN, A. BELZ, A. HARTDEGAN.
12. Song—"Sunset"Dudley Buck
MISS CARY.
13. Quartette—from "Fidelio"Beethoven
MISS NORTON, MISS CARY, MR. FESSENDEN, MR. WHITNEY.
HERMANN KOTZSCHMAR, Pianist.

The overture was delivered by the Philharmonic Club with wonderful effect and was well applauded. Judging from the sweet strains which came from Freygang's harp, in obedience to the delicate touch of his fingers, one could easily believe that he was in the presence of a second Orpheus. The solo received its merited applause. Miss Norton next appeared in an aria from Lucia, in which she displayed the wonderful power and flexibility of her voice. She received a generous encore. Mr. Whitney is immense. The bass singer of ordinary calibre is thrown completely in the shade when compared with him. He was heartily encored. At the appearance of Miss Cary, the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds, and she was greeted

with prolonged applause. "O, don fatale" was given with wonderful power and sweetness; and in response to a rapturous encore she sang "Kathleen Mavourneen," with singular feeling and tenderness of expression. B. Listemann never appeared to better advantage than in the "Concerto for Violin," from Mendelssohn, which he rendered in a manner truly worthy of the great composer. Fessenden was in unusually good voice, and sang with great power and effect, receiving a generous encore. At Miss Norton's second appearance she was re-called, as also was Mr. Whitney. We have heard it remarked by musical critics that the duet by Miss Cary and Mr. Fessenden was the most attractive feature of the evening's entertainment. In our opinion it should, and doubtless would have received a generous encore had not the programme been so long. Each seemed to vie with the other in richness of tone and delicacy of expression, while both seemed inspired. The quartette in D minor was characterized by sweetness of expression and entrancing melody throughout. Miss Cary at her second appearance was generously re-called. The vocal quartette from "Fidelio," closed the concert. The fact that Miss Cary and Miss Norton are both Maine ladies increases their popularity here; for, although Miss Norton now resides in Boston, she was born in Farmington, Me., and is the grand-daughter of Camp-Meeting John Allen.

Wednesday morning dawned bright and clear, thus insuring a pleasant day for the exercises of the graduating class. The students were out in full force, and together with the large number of visitors present, the Campus presented a lively aspect long before the time of forming the procession; while the streamer floating from Hathorn Hall and bearing the College motto, "*Amore ac Studio*," served still more to enliven the scene.

At precisely 9.30 A.M., Johnson's Band struck up a favorite air, and the procession was immediately formed, with Charles Clark, Esq., as Marshal, and the Senior class as escort. The procession was longer than on previous years, and attracted considerable attention along the route. The exercises at the Hall commenced at ten o'clock A.M. The Hall was filled at an early hour, the galleries mostly with ladies bearing immense bouquets. On the stage were the Faculty, Trustees, and distinguished visitors from abroad. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. L. Phillips. Below is the programme:

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

1. Oratio Saluatoria—(Latina).
Oliver Barrett Clason, Gardiner.
2. Disquisitio—The Ideal in Education.
Augustus William Potter, Oxford.
3. Disquisitio—The Novel in Society.
James Watson Smith, Lewiston.
4. Oratio—A Regulative Principle for the American Republic.
Benjamin Tappan Hathaway, Monmouth.
- MUSIC.
5. Thesis—The Problem of our Great Cities.
Newell Perkins Noble, Minot.
6. Oratio—The Province of Satire.
*Alanson Bean Merrill, Parsonsfield.

7. Disquisitio—Art as an Educator.
Pell Russell Clason, Gardiner.
8. Oratio—The Scholar's Future.
Giles Alfred Stuart, Readfield.
MUSIC.
9. Disquisitio—Man the Measure of all Things.
John Kinzer Tomlinson, Harrisburg, Pa.
10. Thesis—Power of Thought.
George Henry Wyman, Chester.
11. Disquisitio—A National System of Education.
Lewis Abram Burr, Phippsburg.
12. Disquisitio—The Poetry of Classic Mythology.
Caroline Maria Warner, Bristol, Conn.
MUSIC.
13. Disquisitio—The Relation of Science and Poetry.
Franklin Folsom Phillips, Montville.
14. Disquisitio—The German Element in Modern Civilization.
Clarence Vaulhey Emerson, Lewiston.
15. Oratio—The Perpetuity of Nations.
Henry Walter Oakes, Auburn.
MUSIC.
16. Disquisitio—Value of Imagination to the Scientist.
Ezekiel Henry Besse, Augusta.
17. Disquisitio—The Reality of Duty.
Joseph Aubrey Chase, Unity.
18. Oratio Valedictoria—The Mystery of Genius.
Jane Rich North, Bristol, Conn.
MUSIC.
19. Oratio—Ancient and Modern Literature.
Franklin Pierce Moulton, Parsonsfield.
MUSIC.
- CONFERRING DEGREES.
- *Excused. BENEDICTION.

We have not space to comment upon the parts individually: they all were exceptionally good, and of a decidedly practical nature. The productions were well delivered and received their merited applause. But never before, on similar occasions, were seen so many and such beautiful bouquets, and, as each speaker retired, they were thrown upon the stage regardless of consequences, while several of the choicest ones were presented personally.

The Valedictorian, Miss North, deserves special notice, since she is the first lady graduate, from any New England college, that has ever received this honor. Miss North has always commanded the highest re-

spect of her classmates, and they all agree that she merited this honor.

At the close of the exercises in the Hall, the procession re-formed and proceeded to the College grounds to partake of the usual Commencement Dinner, which was prepared under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Bickford. About four hundred and fifty plates were laid.

Dinner over, music and the customary speeches followed. Ex-Gov. Dingley was the first speaker. The President next called upon Hon. J. D. Philbrick, of Boston, who said that his interest in Bates College was increasing every year, and that it had made the greatest progress, in one decade, of any with which he was ever acquainted. Ex-Senator Fogg, of N. H., was the next speaker, and said many things in favor of the College. Camp-Meeting John Allen "brought the house down" by some of his eccentric sayings. L. H. Hutchinson, Esq., of this city, responded to the call of the President in behalf of the Alumni of the Institution. He was followed by Rev. J. L. Phillips, missionary from India. The exercises closed with singing the Doxology and benediction by President Cheney.

The lecture before the Literary Societies, Wednesday evening, was one of the grandest efforts of America's noblest orator, Wendell Phillips. From the moment that he stepped forth upon the stage the audience seemed enraptured by the

grandeur of his eloquence. His majestic dignity, his pure diction, his polished rhetoric, and noble sentiments thrilled every listener. To the students whom he especially addressed, no character could have been more fittingly portrayed, and no more worthy example presented for their imitation than his hero, "Chas. Sumner." Only a Wendell Phillips can truly picture that sublime quality in which he and the subject of his discourse were so truly brothers,—self-disinterestedness and whole-souled devotion to their fellow-men.

Mr. Phillips was in his best mood and seemed almost inspired. If space permitted, we should most gladly print extended extracts, but can only give the three lessons which he drew from Sumner's character.

"The first is, that he who thinks that the human heart is so hard, that the community is so indifferent, that the speaking of truth is of no value, let him study the career of the Senator of Massachusetts, who, in the dark midnight of popular contempt, when every ear was closed and every heart seemed marble, gave up his own life, sacrificed all the treasures of his garlands to the single utterance of the truth which God showed him, and that grand repentance of the old Commonwealth which, at his funeral, is the record of his success; the four millions of men also, bending under heavy burdens, yet thanking God that at heart they

have no chain to complain of, is his best testimonial. This is the first lesson.

"The second is like to it. If you want anything, take it. He had no grandeur of genius. If you seek for the greatly gifted man, he is not much in that line. His original power was by no means lavish. The genius of work was his only genius.

"And the third lesson is, Never to despair. It is the justice that Truth always does her children. Maligned by a hundred tongues, censured by the Legislature of his native State, abused every morning that the sun rose, by ten thousand pens, you cannot find an angry word on his record. History will reveal no soil that will tarnish the whiteness of his fame.

"It has been very dark, but you and I, looking beyond to-day into the morrow, know that his name is to take its place with the apostles of the noblest service which the race has ever seen."

On Thursday forenoon the class of '74 had a very pleasant re-union in the College Chapel. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing *triennium*: A. J. Eastman, President; R. W. Rogers, Vice President; F. L. Noble, Sec.; T. Spooner, Jr., Treas.; A. Simmons, H. W. Chandler, and W. H. Ham, Ex. Com.; Robert Given, Jr., Orator; F. B. Stanford, Poet; O. T. Maxfield, Odist; J. H. Hoffman, Historian; C. S. Frost, Chaplain. The members

of the class are pursuing professions as follows: 1 journalist; 1 teacher; 2 physicians; 6 ministers; 9 lawyers. The class voted to have a re-union and supper at the expiration of three years.

We hope that before long more interest will be manifested in these class gatherings. Why should not each class of our Alumni have its triennial re-union as well as the Alumni of other colleges?

According to the new programme for Commencement week, Wednesday is left quite unoccupied, chiefly for the very purpose of giving an opportunity for re-unions, which would awaken in classmates, College, and in education, a much deeper interest. Let the classes of '72 and '75, at next Commencement, avail themselves of this, show their loyalty, and set a worthy example for other classes.

The annual literary exercises of the Alumni Association were observed at Main Street Free Baptist Church, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A.M. The President of the Association, G. B. Files, A.M., of Augusta, presided. Rev. A. L. Houghton, of Lawrence, Mass., offered prayer. The Orator of the day, G. C. Emery, Esq., of Boston, Mass., was then introduced. His subject was "The Aim of the True College," and the oration was intensely interesting throughout. We give quite a portion of it in another column.

After an organ solo by Miss Sumner, the President introduced the poet,

Miss Mary W. Mitchell, of Vassar College. Miss Mitchell, it will be remembered, is the first lady graduate of any New England college. We should like to publish the poem in full, but the author declined placing it at our disposal.

At the regular business meeting of the Alumni, held in Hathorn Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, L. G. Jordan, '70; Vice President, N. W. Harris, '73; Secretary and Treasurer, T. H. Stacy, '76; Executive Committee, G. C. Chase, '68, I. Goddard, Jr., '70, A. C. Libby, '73; Orator, F. W. Baldwin, '72; Substitute, F. W. Cobb, '73; Poet, E. F. Nason, '72; Substitute, Miss Jennie R. North, '77.

Thursday evening a large and brilliant audience assembled at City Hall on the occasion of Bates '77 Class Day exercises. This was their last appearance before the public in the capacity of a class, and all were eager to learn what they could concerning the mysteries of college life. Excellent music was furnished by Johnson's Band. J. K. Tomlinson, the Class Chaplain, offered prayer. The exercises proceeded as follows:

	MUSIC.
	PRAYER.
	MUSIC.
Oration.	George Henry Wyman.
	MUSIC.
Chronicles.	Henry Walter Oakes.
	MUSIC.
Poem.	Carrie Maria Warner.
	MUSIC.
Prophecy.	Frank Folsom Phillips.
	MUSIC.
Parting Address.	Newell Perkins Noble.
	MUSIC.

The Orator of the evening, Mr. Wyman, discoursed at length upon the ever interesting theme,—“New England.”

The chronicles by Oakes contained a brief review of the past four years' history of the class. The “ups” and “downs” of college life were well portrayed. We gather the following statistics: Whole number in class, 18; oldest in class, 28 years 8 months; youngest, 20 years 2 months; united ages, 440 years; the tallest in the class is 5 feet 11 inches; the shortest, 5 feet 3 inches; all together the class measures 102 feet in length; the heaviest weighs 205 pounds, the lightest, 105; the united weight is 2715 pounds; in regard to politics all are republicans; religious preferences, are: Free Baptist, 9; Baptist, 1; Methodist, 1; Congregationalist, 1; Universalist, 1; no preference, 5; 3 are married; 4 are engaged, 1 is uncertain, and a large portion of those left are in a fair way to better things; 14 play cards; 7 dance; 1 smokes; there are none in the class that chew, use intoxicating liquors, or gamble; 2 have chosen the ministry; 6 law; 2 medicine; 5 teaching; and 3 undecided.

The subject of Miss Warner's poem was “Life,” and one of the finest productions we have ever heard at similar exercises. She very happily introduced the names of various members of the class.

Phillips's prophecy was decidedly good, and was frequently applauded.

The parting address by Noble was appropriate, and listened to with marked attention; after which the parting ode, by Jennie R. North, was sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne:"

Lo, four abreast, like warriors grim,
Come to review their deeds,
They stand full-mailed and strong of limb,
These years of students' needs.
They are the leaders; we the host,
Who 'neath their banner stand;
"Vincit qui sustinet" our boast,
The motto of our band.

One fell when first the march begun,
One vacant place we view;
He fought the fight, the prize hath won,
For him the warfare's through.
And if, ere we shall meet once more,
This chain shall broken be,
Yet may we spend on yonder shore
A blest eternity.

From Hall and Campus now we pass,
A wider field to gain;
The Summer sun lies on the grass,
Where Winter snows have lain.
So on our lives the sun of youth
His golden glow hath cast;
May we be armed with earnest truth
To shine through seasons vast.

Friday morning, June 29, the class of '77 held a business meeting in Prof. Angell's recitation room and elected the following as permanent officers of the class: President, L. A. Burr; Vice President, C. V. Emerson; Secretary and Treasurer, H. W. Oakes; Orator, E. H. Besse; Historian, N. P. Noble; Poet, Miss C. M. Warner; Odist, Miss J. R. North; Toast Master, A. W. Potter; Chaplain, J. K. Tomlinson; Class

Executive Committee, O. B. Clason, B. T. Hathaway and P. R. Clason.

A report was made by the Executive Committee, and the financial condition of the class shown to be as follows: Entire proceeds of Commencement Concert, \$1732.75; entire Commencement expenses, shared by the class, \$1199.25; leaving \$533.50 in the hands of the Treasurer; of this amount \$33.50 was given by the class to the Executive Committee as a token of the appreciation of their services; the remaining \$500 was equally divided among the members. The class then adopted certain conditions and rules in regard to the bestowal of the scholarship, which they recently founded; and voted to have a class re-union and supper at the expiration of three years.

The exercises of Commencement week closed Friday evening with the reception of the graduating class and their friends at President Cheney's. After a week of literary dissipation, it seems refreshing to settle down to the more commonplace affairs of life. Although the evening was stormy, quite a large company assembled, and the occasion was a very enjoyable one. The class of '77 goes forth with the best wishes of their *Alma Mater* and friends.

LOCALS.

When, O when, will that broken stair be repaired?

The class of '81 will probably number from 30 to 35.

Receptions have been exceedingly popular during the past month.

The reading-room door is frescoed with advertisements of "Furniture for Sale."

During Commencement Week, morning prayer meetings were held in the College Chapel.

After two and a half weeks' study of Botany, the Juniors passed a very brilliant (?) examination.

A few loyal students gave the college banner to the breeze Monday morning of Commencement week.

The appearance of the College Campus has been much improved by the removal of the old wooden fence along by the side of College Street.

The *Nichols Echo*, recently published by the students of our preparatory department, is a very pretty sheet and does much credit to its officers.

Bates has the honor of the first lady graduate of any New England college, and now has the honor of the first lady valedictorian, Miss J. R. North.

It isn't hardly safe to say much about Indian turnip to certain Juniors who partook of the feast which a

classmate offered them, at a recent recitation in Botany.

On July 4th our base-ball nine played the Gorham club at Gorham, N. H. The game resulted in our favor, by a score of 28 to 4. Our club was most politely and sumptuously treated.

Latest cheek: Junior, being examined on Chemistry lecture, forgets; he seizes his note book, makes a hurried review of the topic, and proceeds to make a brilliant ten-strike for that recitation.

The class of '77, before leaving their *Alma Mater*, voted to found a scholarship, the interest of which the class will pay for ten years, and at the expiration of that time the principal will be placed in the Treasurer's hands.

Imagine the consternation of B—— who mistakes the Prof. entering the recitation room for a student and fiercely hurls the black-board eraser in altogether too close proximity to the Professor's person.

Monday morning, June 25, a lady purchased a ticket to Commencement Concert, thus secured a seat to Wendell Phillips's lecture, remarking: "I liked Mr. Phillips (Rev. J. L. Phillips, Missionary) in his sermon, so well last evening that I thought I must buy a ticket and hear him speak again Wednesday evening."

OTHER COLLEGES.

Vassar has obtained \$40,000 from a law suit decided in its favor.

Williams and Columbia have their Commencement exercises in the evening.

At Harvard the course of study, during the last three years, will soon be entirely elective.

The establishment of an illustrated paper like the *Lampoon*, is much talked of at Cornell.

Dartmouth will have but two terms next year, of sixteen and twenty-two weeks respectively.

The total invested funds of Harvard amount to \$3,138,218, and the gross income to \$218,715.

During the past eight years the University of Pennsylvania has received \$1,621,000 in gifts.

The law department of Columbia College has 527 students, and an Alumni roll of about 1,500.

Princeton College has furnished from her list of graduates forty-two presidents for other colleges.

The government of the University of London has decided that women shall be admitted to medical degrees.

Girard College, Philadelphia, has educated thirteen hundred boys at an expense of two and a half million dollars.

German is to be one of the subjects of entrance examination at Princeton.

There are at present, in active operation, in the State of New Jersey, twenty incorporated Colleges and Universities.

Harvard, Princeton, Williams, Rutgers, Columbia, Trinity, Alleghany, Michigan, and the Junior class at Yale, have adopted the cap and gown.

J. B. Sewall has resigned his position as Professor of Greek Language and Literature at Bowdoin, a position which he has satisfactorily filled for thirteen years.

A Summer School of Biology will open July 6th, at Salem, Mass., the aim being to teach teachers methods of study and instruction in Natural History and especially in Marine Zoölogy.

Michigan University has in attendance 1,111 students, apportioned among the various departments as follows: Science, Literature, and Arts, 369; Law, 309; Medicine and Surgery, 285; Homœopathic, 51; Dental School, 33.

The following are the subjects for essays at the next Inter-Collegiate contest: (1) Rise and Growth of Political Parties in the United States since the foundation of the Federal Union. (2) Advantages and Disadvantages of the American Novelist.

CLIPPINGS.

"Papa, have guns got legs?"
"No." "How do they kick then?"
"With their breeches, my son."


Albany boasts of a man who is so cold-blooded that a dog who bit him in the leg had all his front teeth frozen.

It is claimed that a student was found New Year's night, hugging a tree, saying: "(Hic.) Post ego love. Sic ami, et tu large supper."

One of the most popular boarding-house airs is said to run as follows:

Hold the forks, the knives are coming;
The plates are on the tray;
Shout the chorus to your neighbor,
"Pass the hash this way."

Scene: Junior Latin Class. Mr. S. gaping widely. Mr. W.—"For heaven's sake, don't swallow a fellow." Mr. S.—"Oh, don't be afraid, I never can eat pork."

Bright * of my X is 10 ce give me an M ~! said a Senior 2 his sweetheart. She made a — at him and planted her  between his 2 ii's, which made him C ***.

"Was the crowd tumultuous?" inquired one man of another who had just come from a mass-meeting. "Too multuous," replied the other, "Oh no, just about multuous enough to fill the hall comfortably."

A couple of literary men were once discussing the merits of Homer. After quarreling about it for some

time without being able to agree, one of them exclaimed, "Homer's *odd I see*." To which the other rejoined, "Homer's *ill I add*."

A very precise person, remarking upon Shakespeare's lines, "The good that men do is often interred with their bones," carefully observed that this interment can generally take place without crowding the bones.

Prof. to Senior on back seat, making a remarkably good recitation, under the influence of some *unseen power*—"Now, Mr. R., please answer one question without reference to the book." Senior retires midst loud applause.

Good exercises for the Freshmen: Absterge mentum. Detrahe tuam tunicam. I ad occidentem, O Juvenis! Conduce atrium et omnia nobis de re expone. Donate nobis requim. Expande aures et vola ad occidentem. Non est necessitas ut Hibernii se applicarent.

The Sophomore class are surveying the Campus with Prof. Quinby. After some time spent in attempting to quiet the needle, Prof. Q. remarks that "something seems to attract the needle." "I am considered rather attractive," puts in a Soph. "Brass doesn't attract, Mr. L.," and the boys whoop it up for that brazen Soph.

[From the Report of the State Superintendent of Schools, 1877.]

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BATES COLLEGE.

BY PROF. RICHARD C. STANLEY.

BATES COLLEGE was incorporated by act of the Legislature, Jan. 19, 1864, but its history, like that of most New England colleges, began several years before its attainment of full chartered privileges. We must go back, at least, to 1854, to find the origin of this Institution. In that year, the only school in the State belonging to the Free Baptist denomination, Parsonsfield Seminary, was burned, probably by an incendiary. On hearing of this calamity, Rev. Oren B. Cheney, then pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Augusta, conceived the idea that effort should be made at once, taking advantage of the sympathy awakened, to establish in the State an institution, centrally located, and liberally endowed, which would meet the increasing wants of his denomination, and more than make good the recent loss.

Full of this new plan, he set out early in October, to attend the Anniversary Meetings, held that year in Saco. On his way he consulted with Rev. J. S. Burgess of Lewiston, who heartily approved the plan. At Saco, he advised with Rev. C. H. Smith, pastor of the Free Baptist Church in that city, and the three jointly called a meeting of ministers and

laymen, at the close of the Anniversaries, before which the matter was fully laid. This meeting, by a unanimous vote, appointed a committee to call a Free Baptist State Convention, to canvass the enterprise more thoroughly, and take necessary action. The convention was called to meet in Topsham, in the following November. At this convention, notwithstanding some opposition from the friends and representatives of schools outside the State, and after fullest discussion, it was voted, unanimously, to establish the proposed school as a new institution, and to continue the one at Parsonsfield, by raising for it two thousand dollars. A committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Oren B. Cheney, Rev. Ebenezer Knowlton, and Francis Lyford, Esq., to whom were entrusted full powers to establish the seminary, to obtain for it a charter, and whatever endowment was possible from the State, and to provide otherwise for its support.

The first meeting of this committee was held at the residence of Mr. Knowlton in South Montville, where a charter for the contemplated institution was drawn up, the name of Maine State Seminary adopted for it and a Board of Trustees designated.

The committee applied at once to the Legislature of 1855 for the legal adoption of this charter, and for the grant of fifteen thousand dollars. Some opposition was here encountered; but, by the persistent personal efforts of Mr. Cheney, the desired act was finally passed in the very closing hours of the session.

The bill making the appropriation, and bestowing the charter, was signed by the Governor, Hon. Anson P. Morrill, March 16th, 1855. By the provisions of this bill, five thousand dollars were granted for general purposes of the institution, and ten thousand dollars, in State scrip, for an endowment fund. The whole was upon condition that an equal sum should be raised for the school by subscription.

The question of location was next considered. Consultation was had with the representatives of several towns; but the preference of the Trustees was for Lewiston, and the liberality of the citizens and manufacturing Corporations of that city decided them to locate the school there. The fifteen thousand dollars required to meet the conditions of the State grant was immediately raised in the city, the Franklin Company heading the subscription list with five thousand dollars.

A site containing twenty acres was purchased of Ammi R. Nash, Esq., for about five thousand dollars. The corner stone of Hathorn Hall, named in honor of Mr. and Mrs.

Seth Hathorn, late of Woolwich, who contributed five thousand dollars towards its erection, was laid with fitting ceremonies, June 26th, 1856; and Parker Hall, named for Hon. Thomas Parker, late of Farmington, who made an early subscription of five thousand dollars, was begun soon after.

The school was opened for the reception of students, Sept. 1st, 1857, with Rev. Oren B. Cheney, A.M., as Principal, and Miss Rachel J. Symonds as Preceptress; while George H. Ricker, A.M., John A. Lowell, A.M., Miss Jane W. Hoyt, and Miss Mary R. Cushman were Assistants.

The liberal patronage which the school at once received justified the wisdom of its founders. Its first term numbered one hundred and thirty-seven students. It had at first but one formal course of study, with elective branches; but soon established three separate courses: a Classical Department, which still survives in the Nichols Latin School, designed to fit students for New England Colleges; a Ladies' Course which gave a liberal education in English studies, Latin, French, and German; and an English Course, to meet the needs of business life.

During the six years of the Seminary, up to the special founding of the College, seventy-six young men graduated from the Classical Department; and up to the present time, January, '77, by the work of the

Nichols Latin School, the number has been increased to two hundred and forty young men, and two young women. Other departments of the school were equally prosperous. Forty-one young ladies graduated in the full course of study up to 1863, and the number of students maintained an average of about one hundred and fifty for the whole time.

But in his earliest conception of the school, its founder had contemplated its growth into a higher grade and a larger work than it took at first. This plan he never relinquished. He had a deep interest in the welfare of his chosen Christian Denomination. He felt that a College belonging to them, whose work should be specially to promote education among them, was vitally needful. There were five hundred churches of this denomination in New England, needing, year by year, new recruits to an educated ministry. He felt that not only was education needed, but education in a College which, while it should be liberal and unsectarian, should be specially devoted to denominational interests. With these views, he kept steadily at work, under manifold discouragements, to found a fully equipped, respectable College, and to build up denominational enthusiasm for its support.

In the winter of 1862, through his influence, an act was passed in the State Legislature, giving to the Maine State Seminary collegiate

powers, including the right to confer degrees. At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Seminary, in July, 1862, Mr. Cheney desired to have a Freshman Class organized, and the college plan definitely adopted. But the time was not quite ripe for that. Some of his best friends, who had been surprised at the success already gained, were yet afraid to take the further needful steps. At the next annual meeting, with his characteristic perseverance, Mr. Cheney again brought up the matter of a college organization, and meantime had wrought such sentiment in its favor, that his plan was adopted in full, with but very little opposition. It was voted, not only to form a Freshman Class at the opening of the next Fall Term, but also to change the name of the Institution from the Maine State Seminary to Bates College, and to ask the Legislature at its next session to legalize this action and make the necessary changes in the charter. Rev. Oren B. Cheney, D.D., was elected President; Levi W. Stanton, A.M., Professor of Greek; Jonathan Y. Stanton, A.M., Professor of Latin; Selden F. Neal, A.M., Professor of Mathematics; and Horace R. Cheney, A.B., Tutor and Librarian.

The name of the College was given in honor of Hon. Benjamin Edward Bates, A.M., of Boston, to whom as a most liberal-minded and generous man, President Cheney had confided his plans for educational and Chris-

tian work, and who had pledged himself to a subscription of twenty-five thousand dollars towards the endowment of a College, provided seventy-five thousand dollars could be otherwise secured. No hint had been given to Mr. Bates that the proposed College should be named for him. The first intimation he had to that effect, was the report of the action of the Trustees in *bestowing* the name. He has always given his money from the purest and highest motives. The only argument to which he has listened, is the *needs* of the Christian Denomination which the College was meant to serve, and the great *good* to general education which its work would accomplish. The friends of the College can never be too grateful to Mr. Bates. Without him it could not have been founded. His first subscription gave courage to undertake the enterprise, and his subsequent help has been its great dependence for success. While President Cheney has done so much for it, he is glad to confess everywhere that its real founder is the man whose name it bears.

In 1864, Mr. Bates made a second subscription of fifty thousand dollars for an additional building to complete the original plan, and twenty-five thousand for an endowment; on condition that twenty-five thousand dollars should be obtained from other friends. This condition was met, and the subscription paid,

but upon full consideration of the needs of the College, it was agreed by Mr. Bates that the whole amount might be added to the endowment fund, and the erection of the building postponed, provided thirty thousand dollars additional should be raised for permanent endowment. In 1873 he made another conditional subscription of one hundred thousand dollars, to be met by an equal sum secured from other sources.

To meet the conditions of these several subscriptions, the State made an additional grant of two townships of land, valued at twenty thousand dollars. The Free Baptist Educational Society has given its obligation for twenty-five thousand dollars. Enoch W. Page, Esq., of New York, has given eleven thousand. The late William Toothaker, of Phillips, and his widow, gave six thousand and six hundred. George G. Fogg, LL.D., of Concord, N. H., has given five thousand, five hundred dollars. The late Mrs. Charlotte Chesley, of Newmarket, N. H., gave some four thousand dollars; and Hon. B. J. Cole, of Lake Village, N. H., two thousand; while a multitude of friends, whose gratefully remembered names our limits forbid to mention, have made gifts from one hundred to a thousand dollars in value, until, by the Treasurer's last report, the funds of the College, exclusive of grounds and buildings, and deducting all losses upon the subscriptions, amount to some three

hundred thousand dollars. This includes a property in Boston, valued at forty thousand dollars, bequeathed to the College by the Will of the late Joshua Benson. The real estate immediately about the Institution has been increased from the original twenty acres, and two buildings, until it includes fifty acres of land, five buildings for school purposes, and a house for the President, the whole valued at not less than two hundred thousand dollars, making the total assets five hundred thousand dollars. This land includes an observatory site, one hundred feet square, on the summit of David's Mountain, just west of the College, a gift from Mrs. Archibald Wakefield and the late Mrs. John M. Frye.

When the College was organized in 1863, the plan was to continue the Seminary as a Department, after the example of many successful institutions in the West. But it was found by two years' trial that the plan was unsatisfactory, both to the students and the patrons of the College. The question of an entire separation of the two schools was raised, therefore, by the President, in his annual report of 1865. Different measures and methods were proposed and discussed. The results reached between this year and 1869 were the establishment of the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, and the removal of the Maine State Seminary to separate buildings, on grounds nearly adjoining those of

the College; while the Classical Preparatory Department was organized separately, and called the Nichols Latin School, in honor of Lyman Nichols, Esq., of Boston.

From that time, the College has been an entirely independent, separate institution. The Ladies' Department and the name of the Maine State Seminary were dropped in 1870, the College Trustees transferring this interest to the Maine Central Institute, and donating five thousand dollars as a help in its support.

In the same year, a Theological Department of the College was established, and the building, Nichols Hall, made vacant by the removal of the Seminary, was appropriated to its use. This Department is under control of the College Board of Fellows and Overseers, and is supported from the College Treasury, but has its own Faculty and entirely independent management. It gives free tuition and room rent to all its students; besides which, those who are needy are helped to the amount of one hundred dollars or more per year from the funds of the Free Baptist Education Society. The regular three years' course of study in the school is similar to that of the best Theological Seminaries in New England; but it has also an English Course, designed to fit for usefulness in the Christian ministry, young men of talent and piety who lack the advantages of a classical

education. It has already graduated twenty students, and numbers now in its three Classes twenty-four young men. It has a separate Library numbering twenty-two hundred volumes, to which, as to the College Library, its students have daily access. Its Faculty consists of the President of the College; Rev. John Fullonton, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology; Rev. Benjamin F. Hayes, D.D., Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology; Rev. James A. Howe, D.D., Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics; and Thomas H. Rich, A.M., Professor of Hebrew.

The charter of 1864 was amended by the Legislature, in 1868, giving the right to establish a Theological Department, and making some changes in the Board of President and Trustees. The completed charter, as it now stands, establishing the Boards of Fellows and Overseers, and giving the Alumni a voice in the government of the College, was granted in 1873.

Of the original Faculty, only two members remain. Professor Selden F. Neal resigned his office to begin the practice of medicine, in 1865. Tutor Horace R. Cheney resigned in the same year to begin the study of law at Cambridge. Professor Levi W. Stanton resigned in 1866, to become Principal of Dummer Academy at Byefield, Mass. Benjamin F. Hayes, A.M., was elected

to the chair of Modern Languages in 1865, transferred in 1868 to the Professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature, and elected to the department of Psychology, in 1869. Richard C. Stanley, A.M., was elected Professor of Chemistry and Geology, in 1865. In his department of instruction has been included Political Economy, Physics, and Astronomy, with the exception of 1875, for which year the Astronomy was under the care of Oliver C. Wendell, A.M., who was elected Professor of Astronomy in that year. Thomas L. Angell, A.M., was elected Professor of Modern Languages, in 1868. George C. Chase, A.M., who had been Tutor in Greek, in 1870, was elected Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, in 1871. In 1873, a Professorship of Logic and Christian Evidences was established; it was partially endowed by citizens of Lewiston and Auburn, with a view to its occupancy by Rev. Uriah Balkam, D.D. It was called the Cobb Professorship, in honor of Dea. J. L. H. Cobb, who gave liberally for its endowment. Dr. Balkam was elected to the chair in August; but in the absence of Professor Hayes, he performed the duty of the department of Psychology, until his death in March of the following year. During this brief period he had greatly endeared himself to the students and his brethren of the Faculty; and it was felt that by his untimely death the College had lost

a man of great ability, and a most valued instructor. The Professorship has since been discontinued, and the name of its principal founder transferred to the Professorship of Astronomy. Up to 1876 the department of Mathematics was under the care of Professor J. Y. Stanton, assisted by tutors, but in this year, John H. Rand, A.M., was elected Professor of Mathematics.

The Corporation has shown distinguished generosity in its treatment of the Faculty, by providing to several of its members means for a year's travel and study in Europe. Professor Angell was sent to Germany and France, in 1869; Professor Hayes began a year's study in the University at Hallé, in 1873; Professor Stanton had a year in England, France, Italy, and Greece, from the summer of 1874; and President Cheney has been lately called home from a proposed year's travel, by the sickness and death of his son, Horace R. Cheney, A.M., in whom the College has lost a much esteemed member of its Board of Fellows, and a most efficient friend.

The first college class, formed in 1863, numbered sixteen actual students, of whom eight graduated at the first commencement of the College in 1867. Since that time, nine other classes have graduated, numbering in all one hundred and thirty-five, and the present number of students in the four classes, is *one hundred and fourteen*. Most of the graduates

are filling honorable places in the learned professions and as teachers. And the College has this great thing to be grateful for, and to take pardonable pride in, that every Alumnus is a worker for its further prosperity.

An Alumni Association was formed in 1869, and incorporated in the following year. It includes in active membership nearly every graduate of the College, and has already pledged the sum of ten thousand dollars towards the endowment fund. Its present officers are George B. Files, A. M., President; Thomas Spooner, Jr., A.B., Vice President, and Fritz W. Baldwin, A.M., Secretary and Treasurer. Its anniversary exercises, consisting of an oration and poem, occur each year, the Tuesday before Commencement Day, which is the Thursday following the last Wednesday in June.

Among its graduates the College is proud to reckon two young women. It has been open to women from the first, in this respect taking the lead of all the New England colleges. Its experience has shown, not only that co-education is in no way objectionable, but that young women can maintain an equal rank with young men in the same course of study. In the catalogue of 1876-7, there are five names of young women, two of whom will graduate at the approaching Commencement.

The College has, at present, but one course of study, the same in all

essentials, with the regular classical course in the New England colleges. All its students are admitted, either by examination in studies which constitute a full preparatory course, or by a certificate of regular graduation in first-class preparatory schools. It is designed, as the means of the College and its number of instructors increase, to enlarge its curriculum somewhat, and give opportunity by elective studies, for advanced education in special departments.

The College is willing to show its record in another respect also. It has given most cordial welcome to young men of color, from the first. It has had in its various departments nine colored students, six of whom had been slaves. One graduated in the class of '74, one is a member of the present Sophomore Class, and one, of the Freshman Class. Every one of the nine, I think, would testify that he had never received, on account of his color, the slightest discourtesy from any one connected with the College.

In its relation to needy but deserving young men, the College has somewhat to speak of with satisfaction. It has nineteen scholarships, which regularly give free tuition to as many students. One of these scholarships, founded by the late Hon. Asa Redington, LL.D. is specially set apart for the benefit of a lady student, and is the only scholarship of such a character, it

is thought, in New England. Outside of these scholarships, the College has never refused free tuition to any worthy student who has asked for it. Of its present number of students, upwards of fifty are receiving charity in this way from the scholarships and liberality of the College. It was established as a benevolent enterprise. Its government believes that in bestowing such help, it is but fulfilling the dearest wishes of its generous founder. And not only are worthy and indigent students sure of sympathy and help at Bates College, but the scale of expenses is low, and effort is made by all the College Authorities to keep it low, and to put students, by every means in their power, in the way of earning money whereby to help themselves. All habits of needless or extravagant expenditure would be immediately checked.

While the college is under the special control of one denomination of Christians, and it is understood that the majority and prevailing voice in its boards of government and instruction shall be denominational, there is an entire absence in all its departments of everything like a sectarian spirit. It is *meant* there should be *active religious influence* in the College, leading all its students toward a true Christian life, but no interference is sought with any merely theological opinions. Attendance at college prayers and

upon Sabbath services in some Christian church is required, but the particular church at which each shall attend, is left to the election of the student.

The College, while not yet fully endowed, nor equipped to do the work which its Faculty and friends desire, has, nevertheless, considering its age, made a good beginning. It has a Library of some five thousand volumes, nearly all readable books, directly useful to students, and accessible daily. The Library, from the first, has been under the care of enthusiastic but discriminating book-buyers, Horace R. Cheney, A.M., its first Librarian, and Prof. J. Y. Stanton, his successor, both of whom have made the Library an object of deepest personal interest, and have given it a wise supervision which has made it one of the most valuable libraries in the State. It is increased by an annual appropriation of three hundred dollars, exclusive of all costs of binding. In addition to the College Library, there are other libraries, numbering eighteen hundred volumes, belonging to the Eurosophian and Polynian Literary Societies. These societies of the students, formed for the purposes of debate, and exercise in writing and declamation, were incorporated under their present names, in 1869; but were outgrowths of earlier societies connected with the Maine State Seminary, which were first chartered,

one in 1857, and the other, in 1860. In addition to work in these societies, the students maintain a college magazine, called the *BATES STUDENT*, which has already reached its fifth volume, and has taken good rank among similar publications of many older colleges. There is also a Reading-Room-Association among the students, whose tables and reading desks are supplied with all the more important magazines and newspapers of the day, including some of foreign publication.

The College is furnished with a somewhat full cabinet of minerals, fossils, and pressed botanical specimens, the nucleus of which belonged formerly to Aaron Young, M.D., a zealous and very successful collector. It has been increased by donations from many friends of the College, especially by a gift of sixty specimens of rare minerals, including several precious stones, from A. C. Hamlin, M.D., of Bangor, and some hundred valuable specimens of fossils from the coal measures of Pennsylvania, presented by Rev. Dr. I. P. Warren, Editor of the *Christian Mirror*. This cabinet has been classified, labelled, and placed in cases which make it convenient for study, under special supervision of Professor Stanley. The apparatus for illustrative lectures in Chemistry and Physics is already respectable, and will hereafter be increased by a regular annual appropriation of three hundred dollars for that purpose.

A full collection of New England birds, together with many rare and valuable foreign specimens, and some hundred varieties of eggs, gathered by much labor and an expense of some five hundred dollars, was presented to the College in 1873, by Prof. J. Y. Stanton, who makes free use of this collection to illustrate his annual course of Lectures in Ornithology.

In 1866, a Gymnasium Building was erected at a cost of six thousand dollars. It has been only partially supplied with apparatus; but affords at present full opportunity for all needful exercise, and will be completely furnished, it is hoped, at no distant day.

With these facilities, which, it is

trusted, future years and gifts will largely multiply, the authorities of the College feel that they can offer to young men and women opportunities for thorough discipline, liberal culture, and manly growth, in some good degree adequate to the necessities of our times.

I have felt, in making this sketch, to be published in such a way, that I was in a measure, accounting to the State in behalf of our College for the liberal trusts committed to our hands. We desire to express our gratitude for the giving of these trusts; and we venture to hope that, upon careful examination, we shall not be found to have been in the least degree unfaithful to them.

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All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

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The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

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Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

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